

California Centennial: 1st Constitutional Convention
 Olden Hall, Monterey, September-October 1849



CALIFORNIA LIBRARY BULLETIN

September, 1949

Contents	Resources for California Library History, by Andrew H. Horn.....	11
	Edith M. Coulter, by John Barr Tompkins.....	14
	California Documents, 1949, by Margaret Klausner.....	15
	Story-Telling Adventure, by Winifred Snedden.....	17
	Progress in Cooperation, by Margaret D. Uridge.....	19
	The Librarian and Freedom of Thought, by David W. Heron.....	21
	California Scientific Periodicals, 1850-1885, by Marion B. Allen.....	23
	Academic Library Notes, by Ferris S. Randall.....	27
	Party Line, News of California Public Libraries, by Grace Murray.....	31
	Library Photography, by Alan D. Covey.....	41
	CLA Officers; Annual Meeting; Executive Board.....	10
	Editor's Soliloquy	9
11 no. 1	Index to Advertisers.....	6

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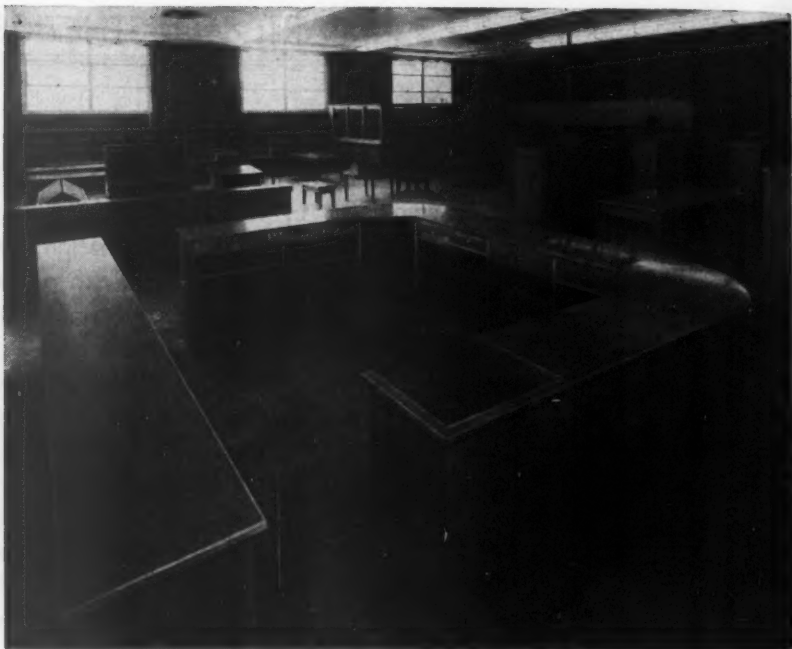
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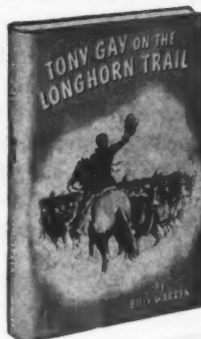


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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Allen, Edwin Allen Co.....	32
Aluminum Body Corporation.....	5
Clymer, Floyd Clymer.....	40
Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia.....	28
Doubleday & Company, Inc.....	38
Foster & Futernick Company.....	44
Gaylord Brothers.....	38
Leibel, Carl J. Leibel.....	28
Levinson's Book Store.....	30
Los Angeles News Company.....	32
McClurg, A. C. McClurg & Company.....	39
McKay, David McKay Company.....	6
Marador Corporation.....	32
New Method Book Bindery.....	30
Pacific Library Binding Company.....	34
Remington Rand Inc.....	43
San Francisco News Company.....	30
Santa Barbara Book Publishing Co.....	34
Sather Gate Book Shop.....	30
Squire, Ben B. Squire.....	38
Stacey's.....	7
Stanford University Press.....	8
Technical Book Company.....	2
Underwood Corporation.....	36
University of California Press.....	3
Valley Library Bindery.....	36
Vorman, A. C. Vroman, Inc.....	42
Weber Showcase & Fixture Co., Inc.....	4
Western Library Service.....	34
Wilcox & Follett Company.....	41
Worden Travel Agency.....	28
World Book Encyclopedia.....	36

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CALIFORNIA LIBRARY BULLETIN

Volume 11

Number 1

September 1949

Edwin T. Coman, Jr., President
Mrs. W. R. Yelland, Ex. Sect.

Neal Harlow, Editor
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EDITOR'S SOLILOQUY

Queets Bay, Vancouver Island, B.C.

THIS IS A FIT SPOT for soliloquy—quiet, slow paced, without bustle, where the electricity comes on at dusk and hot water is turned off at 9 P.M. One of a thousand fluctuating curves in the coast bordering Georgia Strait, the bay regularly invades the land a distance of several city blocks, over a shallow beach of dark sand. The water, of clearest Carmel blue, runs green along the shore, and is edged at high tide with a coarse, white deckle of sun-bleached logs. Over a far *contra costa* of cobalt blue mountains the sun sets in thin fillets of magenta, dissolving into red-orange and clear yellow, and doing it tardily, on daylight-saving time.

After the ALA Vancouver convention, the fine weather set in, and several listless days on the beach, combined with ten hours of sleep at night, rubbed off the surface effects of the meetings. But not all of the accumulated impressions disappeared. There were a few over-long sessions to remember—demonstrating that speeches (like articles) often need editing. During three consecutive meetings Leigh's Public Library Inquiry was unveiled to the public, facet by facet, causing much honest wonder at the energy and thoroughness of the Inquiry team, whatever were the audience's opinions about its findings and conclusions. The ALA 4th Activities Committee Report upon the reorganization of the Association stood up for many a bow and blow and was finally adopted, equivocally, by the Regional Conference as a guide, not as a specific course of action (this being construed locally as an expression of confidence in the new occupant of the Executive Secretary's chair). Catalogers, trustees, children's librarians, the ACRL, CLA, MLA, and a dozen other groups churned up a great whirl of library problems and left in their wake a wave of new problems, solutions, and programs as evidence of movement up the main stream.

The program was well garnished with Californians, resident and transplanted, and as a visiting team they played with distinction. Acquaintance with other far-westerners associated faces with familiar names and reputations and struck up more new friendships than would attendance at any home game. Sitting together upon platforms, at table, and in audiences emphasized regional existence and pointed to a natural unity based upon geography and our common aims and needs. The University of British Columbia setting was handsome, convenient, and cordial and clinched our belief in the desirability of holding these joint meetings. Now, shall we schedule another such session while the spell is still on us—say for August 1952?

The CALIFORNIA LIBRARY BULLETIN is published in September, December, March, and June, by the California Library Association and is distributed to members. Copy deadline 5th of the month preceding publication. Average circulation 2300. Subscription price for non-members \$1 a year; single copies 25¢. Correspondence regarding subscriptions and advertising should be addressed to the Executive Secretary, 829 Coventry Road, Berkeley 7; editorial correspondence and news should be sent to the Editor, University of California Library, Los Angeles 24. Views expressed in this publication are not necessarily endorsed by the Association.

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ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the California Library Association was held in Vancouver, B. C., on the morning of August 25, 1949, in the auditorium of the University of British Columbia. President Edwin T. Coman, Jr.,

presented greetings and offered congratulations upon the year's accomplishments, commenting particularly upon the success of the district meetings. He stressed the prime objective of the CLA, to promote the welfare of all types of libraries; he mentioned with appreciation the energetic work of Albert J. Biggins as chairman of the Public Relations Committee; and he mentioned plans to issue, through the Publications Committee, a series of publications marking the centennial years.

A number of committee reports were enthusiastically presented (State Documents, Intellectual Freedom, State-Aid, Library Standards, Conservation of Newspaper Resources, Publications, Advertising, Regional Cooperation, Audio-Visual Aids, Membership, and Resolutions). The reading of the annual Necrology followed, honoring twenty-one members of the Association who died during the year.

The ALA-CLA Regional Activities Committee, represented by its chairman, Thelma Reid, presented a resolution unfavorable to affiliating the CLA with the ALA as a state chapter, because the financial support proposed for the state chapter would be inadequate to sustain the present activities of the CLA, unless some provision should be made for associate membership in the ALA at the state level. Mr. Corey, ALA Executive Secretary, suggested the possibility that all members of state library organizations might sometime automatically become eligible for associate membership in the ALA, with mutual benefit to the associations and the individual. Miss Reid's resolution was unanimously adopted.

Lacking a quorum to transact official business, the proposed increase in dues was not voted upon by the group, but Mr. Coman explained that its purpose is to promote state-aid legislation and support a publication program. Discussion of the proposed fees was heard from the floor, pointing to the opposition of some members to such an increase, the existing obligation of the members of a profession to support professional programs through adequate contributions, and the desirability of expanding the strength of the CLA by uniting all library groups in it.

Mr. Powell, 1950 CLA President, announced the theme of next year's CLA convention to be "One Hundred Years of Books in California," or "Looking Backward: A Hundred Years of Hindsight." The meeting will be held, appropriately, in Sacramento, from June 21 to 24, 1950, and will review a century of libraries, literature, publishing, and reading in the state.

(Continued on page 37)

RESOURCES FOR CALIFORNIA LIBRARY HISTORY

By ANDREW H. HORN

CALIFORNIA LIBRARIES have far more history than histories, the following survey would seem to prove. After reading in an earlier paper in this journal (March 1949) of the uses to which library history can be put, we now have a report upon what California librarians have already done in this field—clearing the deck for an attack upon this front which will follow. Mr. Horn is chairman of the recently appointed California Library History Committee of CLA, charged with the responsibility of organizing research into pertinent phases of our more than a hundred years of library development. If anyone wishes to stake out a research claim along this promising lead, let him declare himself now before his favorite diggings are squatted upon.

WHEN ONE CONSIDERS the accomplishments of California librarianship during the past century he wonders why no one has undertaken to record the story. We have general histories of the state galore, works on its political, social, and intellectual history, conveniently summarized and interpreted by several competent scholars. But we cannot simply pose our library characters against this general historical background, for a proper history of California librarianship must be so completely integrated with the general history of the state as to become the story retold from another angle. Are the materials of history extant? Do we have basic raw materials from which to re-tell an honest, well rounded narrative? An informal inventory of the resources for California library history has been recently completed in an attempt to answer this question.

We find available several kinds of sources and depositories of library historical data. (1) The series of publications which have been issued by the California State Library and the California Library Association are the first things that come to mind; and to this category of printed sources must be added the important inventory of California libraries made by Flora Haines

Apponyi, published in 1878. (2) The State Library has an incredibly rich stock of unpublished manuscripts and of indexes to printed material, referring especially to the State and county libraries, much of it accumulated in connection with the long-time publication of the *News Notes of California Libraries*. (3) Throughout the state there are living librarians, many of them now retired, who have served the library profession in California for decades and whose memoirs should now be recorded on paper, wire, tape, or disc. (4) Personnel records are preserved in the state's three active library schools, in San Jose State College, the University of California, and the University of Southern California; similar records may likewise be found in the libraries where training once took place, at the California State Library and in the Los Angeles and Riverside public libraries. (5) The Executive Secretary of the California Library Association has custody of Association records which have not yet been systematically studied. (6) In hundreds of libraries in the state, including the mission libraries which antedate statehood, one would expect to uncover not only historical accounts of individual institutions but also caches of raw material—reports, minutes, and other basic data—upon which the local and general history of California's libraries might be based.

The extent of source material in individual California libraries has not been well known. To learn more, a simple questionnaire was sent to 964 (73 percent) of California's 1315 libraries listed in the 1948 statistical number of the *News Notes of California Libraries*. Replies were received from 549, i.e. from 42 percent of the 1315. This large sample, furthermore, represents reasonably well the several types and ages of the libraries questioned. In the original

tabulation of answers, eleven categories of institutions were distinguished (State Library; county; municipal; law; teachers'; library district; union high school district; secondary schools not serving junior colleges; college, including junior college; university, including university branches; and miscellaneous: special, private, military, etc.), but these were reduced to three for the purposes of this brief report (public libraries, 137 examples; educational, 227 examples; and special, 185). The groups of libraries were also subdivided into ten groups by date of establishment, likewise simplified in this report as follows:

Table I

	Public	Educational	Special	TOTAL
Before 1891	32	35	39	106
1891-1920	96	114	53	263
Since 1921	9	70	77	156
No date	0	8	16	24
TOTAL	137	227	185	549

It should be noted that only a few recently established libraries have been included in this historical inquiry.

Table II summarizes the availability

of historical data by types of libraries, subdivided into the four classifications of age. Many of the replies to questionnaires were expanded by data contained in accompanying letters, which are not easily reflected here. The 296 cards which were incompletely filled out indicate less of carelessness and disinterest than of "no records available"; the general correspondence between "no records available" or "records sketchy" and "card incomplete" is obvious.)

[It is clear that most libraries have at least sketchy records upon which to base a history and that the majority of those that have no records are school libraries. Only 14 public libraries reported that no records are available. Libraries with the most complete records have also been interested enough to arrange them systematically. Where historical records exist they are nearly always kept in the library rather than elsewhere, and in most cases "not in library" matches a "no records available" reply.]

TABLE II

	PUBLIC					EDUCATIONAL					SPECIAL					TOTAL			
	1890	1891—1920		1921—date	no date	total	1890	1891—1920		1921—date	no date	total	1890	1891—1920		1921—date	no date	total	all dates and all types
No records available	1	11	2	0	14	10	64	26	4	104	13	13	20	11	57	175			
Records complete	7	9	0	0	16	2	1	3	0	6	0	5	2	0	7	29			
Records satisfactory	14	37	4	0	55	5	12	24	2	43	14	15	23	2	54	152			
Records sketchy	9	33	3	0	45	15	35	14	2	66	11	14	24	4	53	164			
Records arranged	14	37	1	0	52	7	12	12	1	32	10	13	12	0	35	119			
Records not arranged	16	43	6	0	65	16	46	37	2	101	21	27	42	13	103	269			
Records in library	26	76	6	0	108	16	30	26	3	75	18	25	41	4	88	271			
Not in library	3	7	2	0	12	8	30	16	1	55	14	16	11	11	52	119			
No historical account	15	54	7	0	76	24	80	52	3	159	26	35	53	15	129	364			
Acct. typed/ms	12	25	2	0	39	3	4	2	3	12	4	3	5	1	13	64			
Acct. mimeographed	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3			
Acct. printed	3	8	0	0	11	3	1	2	0	6	2	8	3	0	13	30			
					52					18					27	97			
Acct. in process	3	8	1	0	12	1	3	2	0	6	3	2	5	0	10	28			
No acct. in process	21	69	8	0	98	22	72	47	4	145	28	33	49	13	123	366			
Card incomplete	11	44	3	0	58	14	78	38	5	135	20	32	38	13	103	296			

One must also conclude from the data in Table II that not much library history has yet been written: 364 libraries report no history has been prepared, or contemplated, and 366 say none is in process. Of the institutions in which histories have been prepared, school libraries rank last, special libraries second, and public libraries lead, the latter group being more active in this respect than all the other libraries combined. The divergence between school and public libraries in this matter of historical mindedness would be even greater if large college and university libraries were not included with the former; for college, university, and research libraries report an interest nearly as great as that of public libraries. This paper does not intend to explain why public libraries are the most interested and the school libraries the least concerned with compiling their histories; it does suggest that the libraries which are most interested in public relations and in wide general service

are the ones most apt to appraise their development, both for purposes of self-examination and to arouse patrons' interests or create rapport between the library and its users.

Table III has been prepared to correlate size of library with the total impression of "no interest," "some interest," or "considerable interest" in library history provided by replies to the questionnaires. About half (49.29 percent) of the 493 libraries rated by size have 10,000 volumes or less. Only about a tenth (11 percent) of all the libraries which show "considerable interest" in their history are in the under-10,000 volume class, leaving 89 percent in the above-10,000 group. Conversely, of those which show "no interest," nearly two-thirds (62.5 percent) are small libraries, under 10,000 volumes and a third (37.5 percent) are large libraries. In the "some interest" column, the ratio is 3 to 2 (59.3 percent to 40.7 percent)

(Continued on page 37)

TABLE III

SIZE Number of volumes given in News Notes	Public libraries— interest in library history			Educational libraries— interest in library history			Special libraries— interest in library history			TOTALS			
	None	Some	Considerable	None	Some	Considerable	None	Some	Considerable	None	Some	Considerable	Total of size
Less than 1,000	0	0	0	12	0	0	8	3	0	20	3	0	23
1,001—2,000	0	1	0	17	0	1	14	4	1	31	5	2	38
2,001—3,000	1	0	0	21	2	0	8	3	0	30	5	0	35
3,001—4,000	1	1	0	17	2	0	8	3	0	26	6	0	32
4,001—5,000	2	1	0	10	2	0	7	5	0	19	8	0	27
5,001—6,000	0	0	0	9	5	1	6	1	1	15	6	2	23
6,001—7,000	0	3	0	14	1	0	3	2	0	17	6	0	23
7,001—8,000	1	0	0	8	0	0	4	1	1	13	1	1	15
8,001—9,000	3	0	1	8	0	1	3	1	2	14	1	4	19
9,001—10,000	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	2	0	5	3	0	8
10,001—15,000	7	4	0	18	4	3	7	4	0	32	12	3	47
15,001—20,000	6	5	5	8	2	1	6	0	1	20	7	7	34
20,001—25,000	4	4	2	5	3	0	5	1	0	14	8	2	24
25,001—30,000	3	3	1	7	1	0	1	2	1	11	6	2	19
30,001—40,000	5	3	2	8	2	3	2	0	0	15	5	5	25
40,001—50,000	1	2	5	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	3	6	11
50,001—75,000	3	6	3	5	2	0	0	0	2	8	8	5	21
75,001—100,000	0	3	6	4	1	2	3	1	0	7	5	8	20
Over 100,000	4	7	24	1	1	5	0	2	5	5	10	34	49
Sub-totals	41	44	49	177	29	17	86	35	15	304	108	81	493
Not given	0	3	0	3	1	0	40	7	2	43	11	2	56
Totals	41	47	49	180	30	17	126	42	17	347	119	83	549
	Public 137			Educational 227			Special 185			Total 549			

EDITH M. COULTER

THE RETIREMENT this June of Professor Edith M. Coulter of the School of Librarianship of the University of California, terminates forty-two years of active administrative and academic participation in the profession of librarianship.

Graduated from the New York State Library School in 1907, Miss Coulter served as Cataloger and as Periodical Department Supervisor from 1907 to 1911 in the Library of her alma mater, Stanford.

From 1911-1915 she was Assistant in the Reference Department of the University of California and became Reference Librarian in 1918, a post she held until 1928. Also in 1918, Miss Coulter began in earnest her long career as a teacher of library science by adding to her reference duties those of lecturer in the newly formed Department of Library Science at Berkeley. The groundwork for this position lay in lectures she had given to classes in librarianship sponsored by the University of California Library in the summers of 1912, 1913, and 1915.

Made an Assistant Professor of Librarianship in 1924, Miss Coulter had the satisfaction not only of aiding materially in the founding of California's state School of Librarianship, but of seeing it emerge in 1926 into its present status as an independent graduate school of the University.

In preparation for an anticipated broadening of the School's scope, Miss Coulter devoted a sabbatical leave to a tour of the principal American libraries and an extended trip abroad in 1927 and 1928, thus providing a rich background for what in later years have come to be remembered by her students as the most stimulating and informative courses in the School.

A lectureship at the School of Library Service, Columbia University, in the Spring of 1928 preceded her return to Berkeley, where Miss Coulter devoted her full time to the curriculum, which in this year began offering the Master's

degree for second year students. In 1929 she was made Associate Professor of Librarianship.

The junior colleges of California are indebted to Miss Coulter for her early emphasis upon courses designed to produce specialists in the junior college area of librarianship. That her foresight and zeal in this training were justified is proven by the growth of junior colleges and their libraries in the years since.

The popularity of Miss Coulter's courses is well known; her wide experience and almost unlimited knowledge of her subjects, combined with her wit and charm, attracted hosts of students to her and to the profession. Official recognition of her services to the University and to the profession came again when she was made a full Professor in 1946.

The list of Miss Coulter's activities in professional associations is long and important, and reflects her special interests, notably education for librarianship and bibliographical research. Miss Coulter was Secretary of the California Library Association in 1915-16; she was President of the College and Reference Section of ALA in 1924-25; in 1940-41 she served as Vice President and President-Elect of the Association of American Library Schools, and in 1942 became its President. In addition, she has served upon many committees of the CLA and of the American Library Association, as well as upon the latter's Council.

Her long association with the Book Club of California and her researches in early California history have resulted in several excellent works printed by the Grabhorn Press for the Club. These include *The Drawings of Daniel Wadsworth Coit* (1937), *An Account of a Visit to California, 1826-27* (1941), and *Thirteen California Towns* (1947), with Eleanor Bancroft. The most recent book is *California Pictorial*, by Jeanne Van Nostrand and Edith M. Coulter, published by the University of California Press (1948).

(Continued on page 35)

CALIFORNIA DOCUMENTS, 1949

By MARGARET KLAUSNER

ONE OF CLA'S SUCCESS STORIES relates to its California State Documents Committee. Under a succession of chairmen, and with a changing panel of committeemen, it has planned and grubbed and proposed and worked with librarians and legislators and state officials with a single purpose—to bring state publications within reach of the state's public by means of library distribution. As it was the spearhead of action in establishing the Library Distribution Act in 1945, so it has remained the vigilance committee to check upon the function and utility of the law. After four years of the law's operation, depository libraries have responded to the committee's inquiries, designed to explore and integrate the experience of these libraries for the information of all. Miss Klausner, Librarian of the Stockton Public Library, is this year's diligent chairman, and she relays the group's findings to the Association membership.

LIBRARIANS who have access to collections of California state publications know the hoard of information confined within their covers. Together with federal publications, they comprise one of the great sources of knowledge available to the general public. Businessmen, farmers, legislators, students, and John Does in general get from them instructions on home building or tomato growing, or find the more complex reports issued by specialists relating to water pollution and crime.

Lucky is the library that has a good public documents collection, for in these archives lie the most valuable historic, social, and economic materials published about our state and country. Luckier yet is the institution that knows what it has and how to use it, for a working library of documents is a lode of remarkable richness which yields its wealth to the curious and inquisitive. As people and government become more interdependent, government publications become more important to individuals, and it naturally follows that an individual's access to this official information becomes similarly more imperative.

Recognizing in 1945 the general need for access to state publications, the Cali-

fornia State Legislature made it mandatory (California Statutes, 1945, chapter 1403) for the State Printer to provide copies of state publications to contracting public, college, and university libraries. A biennial sum of \$46,830 of the state's funds was provided for this purpose, and libraries made a formal agreement to provide adequate facilities for the storage and use of the publications and to render reasonable service relating to them without charge.

California libraries have now had four years of experience with the Library Distribution Act, during which time the CLA State Documents Committee has observed and participated in its operation. Many problems have been raised by the new law, imposing responsibilities upon both the State Printing Office and contracting libraries, and there has doubtless been some stumbling along the new path while it was being made familiar and smooth. A review at this stage of existing practice in relation to state publications has therefore seemed useful, to discover common problems and bring out local variations that may have general utility.

Early in April 1949 a carefully prepared questionnaire was sent to all state documents depositories, and by May 15 all libraries but one had made their report—a remarkable return of answers. The questionnaire was designed to check upon the operation of the law, determine the effectiveness of the method of distribution, and ascertain how libraries are handling the material.

The reports show that 57 of the 60 library depositories make their state publications available to the public during all the hours the library is open, and 39 have increased the man-hours devoted to California documents work since contracting for the service; an over-all average of 18 man-hours a week was spent in processing this material, with 10 man-hours a week used for reference work. Forty libraries have a professional li-

brarian familiar with documents on duty at all times, and 12 are binding more documents since September 1945 than before that date.

Other indications that California librarians are concerned with making their collections generally useful are found in their answers relating to the methods adopted for recording and handling. Thirty-nine libraries classify and catalog part of their government publications with the book collection, while 43 maintain separate documents collections, and 21 place part of the material in pamphlet files. As a means of inventory, 47 libraries have card files of documents received.

One of the surprising finds is that eighteen libraries are using a system of notation for classifying materials—and that thirteen of these have evolved their own notation. This original work holds great interest for the State Documents Committee, because among the thirteen systems there may be one which would have general utility. Here is a field for research and evaluation by someone.

It is generally felt that the *Quarterly Listing of State Publications*, which the State Printer is required by law to publish and distribute, is a fine piece of work, but that its tardy publication impairs its general usefulness. As a checklist, it would be far more useful if issued monthly; and it is suggested that a monthly mimeographed supplement be considered.

Because persons consulting state publications frequently wish to own copies, some librarians have asked that the sale price of all purchasable items be listed, as is done with most federal documents. Since private printers are able to estimate costs of publication, the State Printer can probably also do so, and the listing of prices would eliminate a voluminous correspondence and boost the sales of state publications.

Another worthwhile recommendation is to mark all documents plainly with data giving the division, bureau, and date of issue. This is a matter of editing which the Printing Office would prob-

ably undertake if the importance of such information were understood.

Many librarians emphasize the importance of receiving the bound journals and Appendices of the Legislature as part of their depository file. A decision of the State Department of Finance has caused libraries to receive only the unbound papers during several recent legislative sessions. This error has largely nullified the prospective usefulness of the material since library files contain only the unbound, unindexed, ephemeral daily issues. Depositories will, however, receive the bound journals for 1949.

Many complaints have been voiced concerning the distribution service for legislative bills, a service which must be kept current if libraries are to keep the public informed about legislative matters. It shakes John Doe's confidence in his library and in his state government if he cannot see a copy of a much discussed bill or report until it becomes history.

On the basis of this year's experience, it appears that a method should be developed to get legislative bills to libraries immediately after printing. Certainly it is the intent of the Library Distribution Act to make state publications available for use. The policy of printing more than one bill on a single sheet (beginning one bill on the verso of a previous one), collecting them into one large unwieldy volume, then delivering them to libraries is impractical because (1) the large swaying volumes (sometimes up to eighteen inches in length for the Assembly set) are difficult to handle, (2) they are tied together so closely that they almost defy reading, (3) amendments cannot be interfiled in order when two bills are printed on one sheet, and (4) the current usefulness of the bills depends upon immediate availability.

Except for legislative bills, the job of distributing material to depository libraries is being adequately done by the State Printing Office, according to the

(Continued on page 22)

STORY-TELLING ADVENTURE

By WINIFRED SNEDDEN

TELLING STORIES to children may be an adventure for both the reader and listener. Indeed, the reader is not likely to impart to a young audience the excitement of a stimulating tale unless she has, through many previous personal ventures, widened her background as well as her repertoire by much reading and varied experience. A few years ago, a collection of sample lists of favorite stories being told to children of all ages, made by the Publicity Committee of the Boys' and Girls' Section of the CLA, showed a shocking narrowness in the range of such stories and the relatively low capacity of the most popular of them to stir the imagination of children. Miss Snedden, who is Children's Librarian of the Richmond Public Library and a successful practitioner of her own preachings, urges an energetic approach to story telling, the alleviation of blind spots caused by limited understanding, and the development of confidence through reading and living—advice pertinent to most library situations.

AAVAILABLE TO CHILDREN through story telling are the accumulated wisdom and the reflections upon living gathered from the beginning of time, "when the world was so new and all," to the present, and swinging round the world from California back to California again. Can it be fair to children to limit them to a small, personal segment of this wide heritage which is rightfully theirs? Is it just to them to follow too closely that very sensible rule that stories should fit the temperament and warrant the enthusiasm of the story teller, thus depriving them of a world of stimulating material because of a lack of understanding on the part of the adult? Are story hours arranged for the convenience of the story teller; or can she grow in capacity for story telling beyond what may currently seem possible?

Ruth Sawyer says "The art of story-telling lies within the story-teller, to be searched for, drawn out, and made to grow." And the first two requisites that she lists for the development of the art are experience and background. It is necessary, then, to take the plunge, to try a wide variety of stories, and to provide a background of reading which will

add confidence and pleasure to story-telling.

Three reasons for hesitating to make story telling an adventure come to mind: a lack of sympathy for the peoples which the stories concern; a story-telling challenge that is just too great for the teller's present capacity; and a lazy unwillingness to weed out from really worth while stories the extraneous matter with which they are often encumbered.

Indian stories and legends may fall into the first category, requiring an understanding and sympathy beyond the teller's present reach. These are a pleasure to read for the sense of beauty in them and the intimate feeling for rocks and trees and stars which they give—and the resourcefulness of Indian life is admirable. But these ties may be too slim for a member of a sophisticated civilization. It is therefore necessary to build links between these tales and present experience, and perhaps Thomas Mann's *Joseph* series can provide one such link. Mann has shown the Jewish people's awareness of the tangible presence of Jehovah and has pointed out the nearness and divinity of natural phenomena to all peoples of an extremely primitive civilization. Indian stories share this characteristic, and we come more close to them through Mann's interpretation. John Muir, whom many of us admire, also had this sensitive response to nature, even though he was a member of a cultivated civilization; he establishes another link. A reading of *Indians on Horseback*, and other similar books, can make Indian family and tribal life more real. Adventures into books about Indian braves and Indian arts can help the reader project himself with relish and with understanding into the situations found in the *Indian Old-Man Tales*, *Navajo Winter Nights*, *Winter-Telling Stories*, or *Thunder in the Mountains*. It is easy then to tell children how the ducks got their fine feathers or how Saynday brought the sun to the Indians,

for a real sympathy with the Indian people has been established.

Then consider the challenge of stories which may seem beyond the teller's present capacity. Perhaps Irish stories are too full of wit and sparkle for the librarian who is accustomed to the slower humor of *The Musicians of Bremen*. But, for the children, here is a wonderful treasury of compassion, cleverness, loftiness, and a kind of shoulder-shrugging fatalism. And what charming company the Little People are! A way to overcome shyness is to read widely of Irish tales, absorb the beauties of the stories that Ella Young and James Stephens have given us, the nobility of Padraic Colum, and the delightful humor of the collections of Seumas MacManus and Joseph Jacobs. In time strength will develop, an Irish story hour will materialize, and children can mingle with leprechauns and giants.

And now for stories that need clarifying and weeding before telling. Greek and Roman stories fit into this category well, because the story of each god or hero is a complex of the stories of a dozen other gods and heroes, all of which must be recounted to get the original protagonist somewhere. It is hard to free Atalanta, for example, from the Calydonian bear, from her father's pride, and from her girlhood in the forests with Artemis, but she can, upon occasion, be cut loose from everything irrelevant to her fleetness of foot and stickiness of fingers in relation to the three golden balls. Children will be glad for these simplifications.

The effects of such an energetic approach to story telling may be slow in appearing, but they will be heartwarming. The children's horizons will be widened and their imaginations stretched. Sometimes stories may even be quite out of the range of the audience's experience; but it is easy for the reader to take the children into her confidence at the beginning of the story hour and give them a hint about what is coming. The opinion of Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch should be borne in mind, that children

can catch the magic and freshness of stories without knowing the literal meaning of each of the words. Before telling the story of the tongue-cut sparrow, perhaps some beautiful Japanese prints could be shown, to make the houses and landscapes of Japan come alive; and preliminary to the story of the Ferryman an explanation could be made of the conventions that devils always seem to follow.

The other important result of this energetic program is the improvement of story-telling itself. Widening and deepening one's background will certainly develop confidence and enthusiasm. What a milestone it is to share with children the universal pleasure in springtime brought by a story hour which includes the rejoicing of the Greeks and Romans when Proserpine brings green things again to the countryside; or to feel the gratefulness to Johnny Appleseed for planting trees which blossom all over America in the spring; and to sense the awakening which the German people have expressed in their enchanting story of Sleeping Beauty.

Mr. Shaw says that *St. Joan* would have been pointless as a play without the final epilogue. And perhaps this article may be wasted upon those who are amply supplied with enthusiasm, background, and ability. But may this epilogue be of worth to them. If story telling is not a weak point, there are almost certainly other failings for which there may be just as little excuse. Perhaps blind spots exist for certain types of children's books so that reading is not done in those fields; how can a child interested in the field of science be adequately helped if the librarian is not sufficiently acquainted with this material? Perhaps children's books are read only with an eye to literary criticism, rather than with specific children in mind; then, while holding to critical standards, it is time also to judge each book according to its meaningfulness to children. Perhaps insufficient time is being taken to discuss with patrons the

(Continued on page 22)

PROGRESS IN COOPERATION

By MARGARET D. URIDGE

COOPERATION IS A MAGIC WORD to conjure up miracles (a contrary statement in the December 1947 CLB notwithstanding). It is of enormous value in sport and politics and has worked wondrously well in libraries. A no more flourishing stand of library cooperation is found in California than exists around San Francisco Bay. There, library groups professing cooperation have multiplied and, agreeable to their declared intentions, have allied themselves for concerted action. The CLA Regional Cooperation Committee (Northern Division), the Interlibrary Service Department of the University of California, and the new East Bay Librarians Council, as examples, have their own peculiar goals, but they pool their common aspirations. Mrs. Uridge, revising her December 1947 Bulletin report, bolsters our declining faith in a philosophy of progress. She is head of UC's Interlibrary Service Department and an avid exponent of library cooperation.

TANGIBLE PROGRESS in regional cooperation is evident among libraries of northern California. Purposefully shunning, in 1946, the luxury of a regional union catalog, libraries in the area have developed other regional projects, and the cooperative services associated with bibliographic centers elsewhere have developed coordinately.

East Bay Librarians Council

The formation of the East Bay Librarians Council late in 1947 is the most significant recent development in the region. Coit Coolidge, Librarian of the Richmond Public Library, and former CLA President, is the founder and chairman of the informal group, to which the heads of municipal and county libraries of Alameda and Contra Costa counties have been invited, together with some of the interested librarians of Solano, Marin, and Napa counties. Meeting first to discuss better coordinated services for groups lying between the major taxable areas making up the jig-saw puzzle of local government, the Council foresaw a library survey as a preliminary to any realistic plan for regional cooperative enterprises.

Consequently, Joseph L. Wheeler, former librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore, was secured for

this investigation, and a UC graduate student of economics and statistics was employed to prepare the necessary statistical information. According to Mr. Wheeler's report, "A cooperative arrangement was made among the trustees and officers of the public libraries of Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda, Richmond, San Leandro, and Hayward, and of the Alameda and Contra Costa libraries." The project was financed through advance orders for the completed survey report, libraries subscribing for two copies on a service basis, the estimated costs being prorated roughly according to the size of the population each served. Operating capital was actually advanced by librarians interested in the project.

The resulting Wheeler report, *A Regional Library Service for the East Bay Area*, embodies the recommendation that a unified, coordinated library service be organized for the whole region, and its implementation will be the task of the Council and various other committees during the next few years. The report was issued in February 1949 in a limited mimeographed edition and is being distributed (at a cost of \$2.25) through the Oakland Public Library.

After the conclusion of the survey, a study was made by the East Bay Librarians Council of the need for a regional warehouse for the storage of little used material; and Mrs. Uridge, of the CLA Regional Cooperation Committee, was asked to describe the organization, arrangement, and administration of the New England Deposit Library and other storage facilities observed by her during a 1948 eastern trip. It was concluded that such a facility was needed now, would be urgently required in two to three years, and would be of critical importance in five to ten years. Some preliminary policy decisions were made, and a Council member was designated as a representative on a committee to organize a regional warehouse corporation which would include all types of libraries—public, college, university, special

—that might be interested in such a project.

UC Interlibrary Service

The Interlibrary Service Department has grown rapidly in the past two years but is unable to keep up with the mounting flood of business. During the first ten months of 1948/1949, for example, interlibrary loans handled by this department increased 55% over those of the same period of 1947/1948, which in turn had shown a marked increase over 1946/1947. This expansion has probably resulted from several factors: large enrollments in universities, with a large number of GI graduate students; opportunity for faculty members to return to scholarly research after the war years; and the recognition by libraries all over the country of the importance of sharing in the acquisition and use of their resources. The LC Mission, the China Mission, and the Farmington Plan have set up cooperative acquisition programs, resulting in increased interlibrary loans, partly because of the very terms of the agreements.

The head of the UC Department visited thirty-five American libraries during the summer of 1948, beginning at Denver, including twenty-eight libraries throughout the eastern states, and winding up at Victoria, Vancouver, and Seattle. Many hours were spent in the bibliographic centers at Denver, Philadelphia, and Seattle, at the National Union Catalog in Washington, and the union catalog at Emory University, in addition to attending conventions of the Special Libraries Association and the American Library Association. The plans for a Canadian National Union Catalog were discussed both at Montreal and Quebec. A wealth of first hand knowledge of the problems of union catalogs and bibliographic centers was gathered, with specific advice from the founders of the three regional bibliographic centers relating to the organization, development, finance, and administration of one in the San Francisco area.

In May 1949 the University of California libraries, together, held at UCLA

a pioneer meeting of interlibrary loan heads of the eight campuses. This all-day session, meeting in connection with the semi-annual session of the UC Library Council, discussed many problems and laid plans for greater cooperation and fuller use by all campuses of the combined resources of the University's libraries. Increased interlibrary loan has already resulted from this meeting, and other tangible results of the new plans will develop more gradually.

Catholic Library Association

The College Section of the Catholic Library Association of Northern California has been working cooperatively with groups of the CLA. At the annual meeting of the College Section in March 1949 the chairman of CLA's Regional Cooperation Committee (Northern Division) spoke upon the development of regional cooperation in the Bay area and elsewhere. In May 1949 this group of the Catholic Library Association participated in a joint discussion of interlibrary loan problems of the area with the Northern Division of the College, University, and Reference Libraries Section of the CLA; the cost of handling interlibrary loan material (\$1.75 to \$2.00 per title, excluding cost of transportation), borne by the lending library, versus the expense in time and the inconvenience to the borrowing institution occasioned by sending representatives to secure needed materials from neighboring collections was found to be the fundamental problem.

Regional Cooperation Committee

The Northern Division of the CLA Cooperation Committee, after meeting with the state chairman, Willis Kerr, and the chairman of CLA's Regional Resources Planning Committee, Donald Coney, set up a subcommittee under Helen Blasdale to write an interlibrary loan code for northern California. The resulting 4-page brochure, enlivened by cartoons, is scheduled for publication this fall. It is designed to be passed out to interested patrons, describing what may be and may not be borrowed and how

(Continued on page 35)

THE LIBRARIAN AND FREEDOM OF THOUGHT

TO A GOOD MANY PEOPLE who feel that the expression "un-American" is itself uncomfortably inconsistent with our tradition of individualism and individual liberty, it was encouraging to read President Truman's summer statement to White House reporters that the public alarm occasioned by reported un-American activities was subsiding.

The announcement was probably of no greater importance to librarians than to anyone else concerned with intellectual pursuits—of less, perhaps, because by the nature of their work, which is essentially conservative, they are concerned with the preservation and diffusion, rather than with the creation of the chronicles and thoughts of their time. Librarians are, furthermore, for the most part loyal public servants who feel that too much political activity is not consistent with the impartiality owed to their profession. On top of that, they are hard pressed by the requirements of doing their jobs honestly and conscientiously, and they may find it difficult to handle the political issues brought before them at elections, without trying to promote candidates and propositions of their own.

But the dying down of hysteria mentioned by President Truman was not merely a spontaneous thing; there must have been sufficiently wide-spread expressions of disapproval to make themselves felt—and perhaps never before has the expressed opinion of so many intelligent people been so important. Of all the proposed means of preventing the avowed Communist purpose of upsetting our capitalist democracy, that described by Chancellor Robert Hutchins as "tribal self-adoration" of the most ardent conservatives is certainly not the answer. Without an aggregate composed of the most intelligent opinion of which we are all capable, we may indeed bow to one of the notorious one-party hierarchies which we see about us.

Insecurity and lack of confidence in our own ideals generate a widespread

fear of false doctrines. Are librarians fulfilling their civic and professional duties by striving for intelligent opinions of their own and making it possible for their patrons to do the same? Henry Steele Commager recently wrote:

Nothing in our day is more impressive or more sobering than the widespread fear of false ideas—chiefly Communist ideas—that has gripped the American people. It is, we must conclude, evidence of deep-seated insecurity. It is evidence of lack of faith in the intelligence and integrity of the American people, lack of confidence in the validity of the American political and economic system . . .

Surely those who are confident of the superiority of their own way of life should not fear competition, in the realm of ideas, from other systems and philosophies. (*New Republic*, July 25, 1949)

Consider the resources we have in libraries for keeping ourselves and others informed, and ask whether they are fully exploited. Periodicals represent all shades of contemporary thought. The few great newspapers that attempt to give full news coverage, and the shelves of recent non-fiction offer us the opportunity to form more intelligent opinions. From foreign periodicals and the faded classics we may get a detachment in time and space which cannot be had from more immediate sources. As librarians we have all these influences convenient to hand, but this very immediacy, coupled with the pressure of work, seems to make us immune to them.

Are we actively presenting to readers the arguments available in our library resources for maintaining the American tradition of letting the people decide what is best for themselves, armed with the fullest possible information? Are we providing ready access to ideas foreign to our own part of the country or to our own part of the world, if they are

pertinent to the questions of our time?

There is increasing evidence that the President's confidence is being justified—the tacit change of heart of the Los Angeles Board of Supervisors; the retirement from public office of J. Parnell Thomas; the eclipse of Senator Tenney and his bills. But almost daily we may read of new attempts to stem the whole-some tide of heterodoxy. These recent threats to freedom of thought are portentous for our libraries and profession, for without freedom of inquiry no library would have a significant reason for being. We must do our utmost to keep ourselves and our patrons informed, to set forth clearly the issues of the day and the implications of the attempts to control our thinking. There need be no fear of foreign ideology when our own is sound.

Unless librarians believe that the best interests of libraries and of humanity are identified with unhampered intellectual curiosity, they are neither fulfilling their professional obligations nor being honest with themselves.

—DAVID W. HERON

STORY-TELLING ADVENTURE

(Continued from page 18)

books they have read—this is where the best part of librarianship begins. Overburdened with routine duties and the required reading of children's books, it may be that too little refreshment and too few opportunities for new perspective are gained from the wide reading of adult books. Or, finally, overcome with many noble resolves, too little time may be given to those wretched little details which have to be taken care of in children's rooms before there is any freedom to accomplish the really important work that must be done.

Quoting Ruth Sawyer once more, "the whole process of growing up is the process of reaching out avidly for the world, to gain experience, to learn, to evaluate." Children's librarians have a large share in helping children toward that growth. We should offer them no less than our best.

CALIFORNIA DOCUMENTS, 1949

(Continued from page 16)

reports. The state has recognized its responsibility to make its publications available and has provided funds for the purpose. The inauguration and perfection of a service such as this is an involved procedure requiring time and attention, and the problems which have arisen can doubtless be solved in the interest of the general good.

It is apparent that some librarians are not entirely clear about their responsibilities under the depository contract. Only those publications issued by the state printing plant are sent out by the State Printing Office, non-printed materials issued by other state agencies being mailed from the departments. Complete depositories should get the non-printed documents automatically, but selective depositories will need to request this material directly from the agencies. Any California library which is open to the public may secure a copy of a specified item from the Supervisor of Publications Distribution (Sacramento 14) while the supply in the library stock room lasts. Non-depository libraries are not required to maintain permanent files or service relating to their documentary acquisitions.

Replies to the questionnaire issued by the CLA State Documents Committee revealed a lack of information and understanding relating to the depository act, and suggested the need for an institute and workshop on public documents. To a direct query, "Would you be willing to send a member of your staff to an institute on public documents?" to be sponsored jointly by the CLA and the University of California School of Librarianship, for which a nominal fee would be charged, 41 of 59 replies were "yes." On the strength of this expressed interest, the Committee is planning an institute in Berkeley for January 1950, in which both the UC Library School and Extension Division will participate.

CALIFORNIA SCIENTIFIC PERIODICALS 1850-1885

By MARION B. ALLEN

VIGOR AND VITALITY characterized scientific publishing in California in the early days of the American period. The general journals, the publications of scientific societies, and journals in the fields of agriculture, mining, and medicine were numerous, editorially ambitious, and occasionally long lived and influential. Much of the local scientific publishing was self-centered—examining and promoting the development of California's resources; but it also showed interest in the progress of science in general—in medicine, astronomy, chemistry, meteorology, and in other branches. California's first scientific society, the California Academy of Natural Sciences (now the California Academy of Sciences) was inaugurated in 1853, and began the publication of its proceedings. The first agricultural journal appeared in 1854, the first medical publication in 1856, the earliest mining magazine in 1860; and several dozen other titles of a scientific and practical nature were issued during thirty years. Muir, LeConte, Whitney, King, Davidson, Gibbons, Trask, Kellogg, and Eisen were some of the notable contributors; Warren, Morse, Ewer, Orcutt, and Wickson were among the prominent editors and publishers. Files of these journals, some of them rare, are found in modern libraries, and Marion B. Allen has taken advantage of her position in the University of California Library to investigate them, a form of professional interest we roundly recommend to all. She is a graduate of the UC Library School, and her article has been briefed from a longer study prepared by her for Miss Edith M. Coulter of the school. Miss Allen has been recently advanced to the position of Assistant in Administration in the UC Library.

General Periodicals

IN RECONSTRUCTING the background of California scientific publishing, the early literary and general periodicals issued in San Francisco must not be overlooked. The *Overland* (1868-1875), one of the greatest magazines of its day, carried the scientific and popular writings of no less a gallery of writers than John Muir, John and Joseph LeConte, Josiah D. Whitney, and Clarence King. Joseph LeConte and George Davidson contributed to the literary *Californian* (1864-1868); while *Hutchings's Illustrated California Magazine*

(1856-1861) and the *Hesperian* (1858-1864), a ladies' magazine, published many articles concerned with California flora, fauna, climate, topography, and minerals. The long-lived and preeminent California journal, the *Golden Era* (1852-1893), included scientific papers on Western subjects; and the *Pioneer* (1854-1855) not only presented occasional scientific articles, but in its last two volumes ran a science department intended to reprint items from other California publications, a practice which the *Californian* much later copied in its department of "Science and Industry." Many of these publications were popular reading in the West and provided a good audience for California's men of science, who were very often also men of literary ability.

Scientific Societies

The California Academy of Natural Sciences, California's first and still its oldest scientific society, was incorporated on June 27, 1853, among its founders being Dr. Henry Gibbons, physician and amateur meteorologist, later the editor of two medical journals, and Dr. John B. Trask, physician, geologist, and for a time co-editor with Gibbons. Dedicated to the investigation of all aspects of natural science in California, to the collection and exchange of specimens, the accumulation of a scientific library, and the presentation of lectures and publications on scientific subjects, the society first prospered chiefly as a research center, its lack of funds hampering a collecting and publications program. After ten years, the group included over forty resident and fifty corresponding members, many of them outstanding scholars situated in the eastern states and Europe.

During 1854-1857 the Society's *Proceedings* appeared only in the *Pacific*, a San Francisco newspaper, though later they were reprinted as volume one of the formal set of *Proceedings* (1st series,

1854-1876, followed by series 2-4). Two volumes of *Transactions* (1856-1868), a series of *Memoirs* (beginning in 1868), a *Bulletin* (v. 1-2, 1884-1887), and later a long file of *Occasional Papers* (v. 1-18, 1890-1931) were also issued. In the early *Proceedings* appeared papers on botany by Dr. Albert Kellogg, on geology by Dr. Trask, a compilation of meteorological records by Dr. Gibbons, ichthyological studies by Dr. William O. Ayers, and zoological studies by Dr. J. G. Cooper. George Davidson, whose San Francisco observatory was the first on the Pacific coast, contributed astronomical papers to the *Bulletin*, as did Edward Lee Greene articles on botany, and Dr. Hermann Behr on lepidoptera. The several publications contained articles on ocean currents, hydrographic surveying, chemistry, biology, and biophysics.

The next oldest incorporated scientific organization in the state, and the oldest in southern California, is the San Diego Society of Natural History, established in 1874. With local regional interests, and under the leadership of lawyer-botanist Daniel Cleveland and O. N. Sanford, surveyor-naturalist, its membership, consisting of educators, businessmen, horticulturists, and some scientists of national reputation, studied weather, tree conservation, honey plants, diseases of citrus trees, and like subjects. The Society collected a library and, later, published transactions, reports, and memoirs, and carried out an ambitious educational program. From 1884 to 1890, and again about 1900, it sponsored the *West American Scientist*.

The *West American Scientist* (1884-1919) was edited throughout its life by Charles R. Orcutt, dealer in native seeds and plants, collector of scientific specimens, and one of the first curators of the San Diego Society's natural history collections. The contents of the publication, uneven during the years, depending somewhat upon the editor's field trips for interesting material, included proceedings and papers of the San Diego Society members, scientific news, and

articles on the agricultural sciences. The magazine deteriorated toward the end of its life, after its disassociation from the Society, and published little but catalogs of scientific collections.

Two other minor short-lived periodicals in this class appeared during the 1880's. *The Pacific Science Monthly* (10 numbers, 1885-1887) was published in Ventura by Stephen Bowers, president of the Ventura Society of Natural History, and *Kosmos, an Eclectic Monthly Journal of Nature, Science and Art* lived and died in 1887, the official organ of the Geographic Society of the Pacific. In addition to the four issues of *Kosmos*, the Geographic Society also published *Transactions and Proceedings* from 1881.

Agricultural Journals

California's earliest agricultural journal, the *California Farmer* (1854-1889?), was a product of the enthusiasm and interest of James Lloyd Lafayette Warren. Warren, the "father of California agriculture," came to the California mines in 1849, but soon forsook mining and organized the firm of Warren & Co., provision merchants, specializing in seeds, fruit trees, and agricultural implements. Recognizing the dire need for both agricultural materials and information in the region, he organized a great ten day agricultural fair in Sacramento in 1852, another in San Francisco the next year, worked toward the establishment of an agricultural society and a state fair, both of which became realities in 1854, and founded the *California Farmer and Journal of Useful Sciences*, the first weekly issue of which appeared on January 5, 1854. The *Farmer* was at first edited by Dr. John F. Morse of Sacramento, but within the first year and for about thirty-five years thereafter (except for a brief interlude during the depression of 1855), Col. Warren and Warren & Son continued as editor and publisher. Warren maintained, in connection with his business, a nursery, a "Horticultural Museum and Hall of Sciences," library, and a general clearing house for the exchange of informa-

tion and seeds from all parts of the world. In its heyday one of California's most influential and substantial publications, the *California Farmer's* great days were over by the 1870's, its decline coinciding with the rise of its competitor, the *Pacific Rural Press*.

The California State Agricultural Society, which Warren was instrumental in founding, published its transactions in the *California Farmer* during 1854-1856, issuing them separately from 1856 to 1911, when they were succeeded by the reports of the State Board of Agriculture. The Society, established as a private organization, soon gained legislative support, and true to the course plotted for it by Col. Warren, became a full fledged state institution in 1880.

The *Pacific Rural Press* began publication in 1871, with W. B. Ewer as editor, and at once challenged the position of the *Farmer*. In six years it reported a circulation of 8,000 copies, its subscribers said to "outnumber those of any other four agricultural papers combined west of the Rocky Mountains." It supported farmers' organizations, became an accepted authority on agricultural science and practice, and represented the best informed agricultural opinion in the state. The first bulletins of Professor E. W. Hilgard's newly organized experiment station were reprints from the *Press*. E. J. Wickson, editor from 1875 to 1923, served also on the faculty of the College of Agriculture, and became Dean of the College and Director of Experiment Stations. In recent years the *Pacific Rural Press* was issued in several editions throughout the state, and in 1948 consolidated with the *California Cultivator*, to be reissued in Los Angeles, bedecked with Col. Warren's old title, the *California Farmer*.

Two other early San Francisco agricultural papers were the *California Farmer and Miner's Journal*, a small and probably short lived sheet first issued in January 1857, and the *California Cultivator*, with the sub-title, *A Journal of Agriculture, Horticulture, Mechanism, and Wine* (1858-1860). In November

1860, W. Wadsworth, the editor of the latter publication requested the settlement of 934 outstanding unpaid subscriptions, and with one more issue the paper ceased.

In 1870 the *California Horticulturist and Floral Magazine* was published by John Carmany & Co., continuing until consolidation with the *Pacific Rural Press* in 1880. A grange magazine, the *California Patron*, appeared during 1876-1887. The *California Agriculturist and Live Stock Journal* (1870-1877) was issued at San Jose, and the *Sacramento Valley Agriculturist* appeared at Sacramento in 1873. Another short-term publication, the *Pacific Farm and Fireside Journal*, began publication in Oakland in 1884. In Los Angeles the *Southern California Horticulturist*, later the *Semi-Tropic California*, was inaugurated in 1877, to be merged with the *Rural Californian* in 1882. The last named, also established in Los Angeles in 1877, merged in 1914 with the *California Cultivator*, a third Los Angeles paper of the vintage year 1877. It was the *California Cultivator* which absorbed the *Pacific Rural Press* in 1948, combining these two under the historic title, *California Farmer*.

A Mining Magazine

The *Mining and Scientific Press* (or *Scientific Press*, as it was first called), was a popular journal of "science, art, mining, agriculture, manufactures, chemistry, inventions, etc." It was founded in May 1860, being the earliest and becoming the most outstanding and durable in the field of mining and mechanics. Julius Silversmith, one of its founders and its first individual editor, aimed to make it a necessary companion to every mechanic, miner, and laborer in the state, and he early set out to visit the mining camps and gulches to collect facts and secure regular correspondents to realize this end. Three wood engravers were employed to execute the numerous illustrations, and a full set of U.S. Patent Office Reports were advertised to be available in the press office, where the editor, a patent lawyer, would

consult with inventors. Contents were miscellaneous, as they must have been to appeal simultaneously to miners, inventors, mechanics, engineers, and for many years to farmers and housewives. Under Silversmith's successor, W. B. Ewer (1862-1871) mining and metallurgy were stressed. In later years under a succession of outstanding editors, the field of the journal was enlarged to include the whole Rocky Mountain region and was narrowed to concentrate upon mining. By reporting upon metal mining throughout the world it has played an important part in advancing mining technology and the mining profession.

Medical Journals

Exchange of knowledge and access to the experiences of others is essential to the medical profession, and between 1855 and 1885 some eleven medical publications were issued in California. That the medical history of the state crackles with controversies may account in part for the number of journals, for "A portion of every medical journal," says Frances T. Gardner in his *Early California Medical Journals*, "was reserved for vituperation." Certainly a lively and probably healthy rivalry existed between those sponsored by California's first two medical schools, the Medical Department of the University of the Pacific and Toland Medical College.

Of historical importance as California's first is the *San Francisco Medical Journal*, the initial and final issue of which was published in February 1856. Next in line was the *California State Medical Journal* issued privately by Dr. John F. Morse at the request of the newly organized California State Medical Society; only four issues appeared, in 1856 and 1857, when, lacking the 300 subscribers deemed necessary by the editor, the publication ceased. During its short life excellent papers and much medical news had been printed. A third brief venture was the *Marysville Medical and Surgical Reporter*, edited by Dr. Lorenzo Hubbard, ex-president of the San Francisco Medical and Chirurgical Society; the

first number of the *Reporter* appeared in 1856, the second and final one in 1860.

Cognizant of their predecessors' lack of success, the editors of the *Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal* were dubious about their own publication when its first issue appeared on January 1, 1858. Nevertheless, under the official sponsorship at various times of the Medical Department of the University of the Pacific, Toland Medical College, and the University of California Medical School, it lasted until 1917. It was an illustrated journal, first edited by Dr. John B. Trask and Dr. David Wooster. Its first rival was the *San Francisco Medical Press* established in January 1860 by Dr. E. S. Cooper as the official publication of his new school, the Medical Department of the University of the Pacific. In addition to including technical papers and other data, it reflected the running quarrel between Cooper and Wooster, but the *Press* was absorbed by the *Journal* in 1864, and Dr. Henry Gibbons, then editor of the former, took charge of the joint publication, and his term is referred to as the *Journal's* "golden era."

The short-lived *California Medical Gazette*, said to have been "the best of its day," flourished during 1868-1870. Another rival of the *Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal*, the *Western Lancet*, was founded at Toland Medical College in 1872, and continued publication until it was absorbed in 1884 by the more persistent *Journal* (then the organ of the state medical society). Among other San Francisco publications of the period were the *California Medical Times* (1877-1878), promoting homeopathy; the *Medico-Literary Journal* (1879-1885), edited in 1880 by Mrs. M. P. Sawtelle, M.D.; the *California Medical Journal* (1880-1908), issued in San Francisco and Oakland, and merging into the *California Eclectic Medical Journal*; the *California Homeopath* (1882-1892); and, lastly and perhaps leastly, the *Woman's Pacific Coast Journal*, later the *Pacific Journal of Health*, consisting largely of columns of health advice for

(Continued on page 37)

ACADEMIC LIBRARY NOTES

A QUARTERLY RESUMÉ of headline news from college, university, and research libraries throughout California.

SALUTE to Lawrence Clark Powell, founder of Academic Library Notes in December, 1940, who has graduated from columnist to Vice-President and will assume the CLA presidency in 1950, when we'll doubtless hear more from him. ¡Salud y muchas gracias! And to Ferris S. Randall of Stanford University, heir to the academicals, greetings.

From San Francisco State comes word of the June retirement of Miss Ruth Fleming after 25 years as its librarian. Her successor is Kenneth Brough, who recently added a Stanford Ph.D. to his BLS, MA, and BA from Columbia, Colorado, and Grinnell. Before entering the Army, Mr. Brough was Dean of Instruction and Librarian at Eastern New Mexico College.

Mr. Richard Irwin of the University of California's East Asiatic Library has returned from a book-buying trip to China. His purchases exceeded 26,000 volumes and include an important group of collectanea, local histories, and complete or partial files of 106 serials.

Bancroft Library's Director, Dr. George Hammond, recently spent three months visiting various European sources of historical records of California and colonial Latin America. He was off again in July as Governor Warren's representative at a conference in Tepic, Mexico, to study the gathering of source material relating to the settlement of the western portions of both countries.

M. A. Milczewski, UC's Assistant Librarian, is Vice-Chairman of the new ALA Round Table for Library Work Abroad. Marietta Daniels, Pan American Union Librarian, is Chairman.

Through the generosity of Rabbi Irving F. Reichert, UC's Library has received a substantial part of his working library, containing, among other rarities, a number of German publications in the field of Hebraica, little of which is extant since the destruction of Jewish centers of learning in Germany.

The "Quiet" signs came down in Berkeley's Morrison Library on three occasions in the spring terms, and the reading room proved an ideal setting for a Griller-coached student quartet and for two open rehearsals by the Grillers themselves.

The Pacific Coast Committee for the Humanities of the American Council of Learned Societies made an award to Vincent Duckles, Head of UC's Music Library, enabling him to continue at Huntington Library his editing of John Gamble's "Commonplace Book," a 17th century MS of English songs.

Speaking of awards, Stanford's Edwin T. Coman received one at the SLA convention in recognition of the value of his "Sources of Business Information."

Stanford announces the appointment of Elmer M. Grieder as Assistant Director of Libraries, effective September 1st. Mr. Grieder's academic training was received at Dubuque, Columbia, and Harvard, from which he received respectively the BA, BLS, and MA. His training has been fortified by teaching experience and by service at the New York and Detroit PL's and at several libraries in the Harvard system. He comes to Stanford from the University of West Virginia, where he was Director of Libraries.

The position of Music Librarian at Stanford has been filled by Edward E. Colby, formerly of the Oakland PL and an alumnus of UC. Colby is also Chairman of the Northern California Chapter of the Music Library Association. Other staff appointments have gone to Reginald B. Gordon (Catalog Librarian), another UC alumnus, lately of John Crerar, and to Wilson G. Duprey (Reference Librarian), who obtained his MS from Columbia's School of Library Service in August.

Perhaps the best seller among Stanford's staff is the recently released "Survey of the Library of Stanford University," by Louis R. Wilson and Raynard C. Swank (obtainable from ALA). One cannot fail to be impressed by what has

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been accomplished since the survey was made.

Ceremonies on April 20th marked completion of the stack area in the upper half of the 14-story Hoover Institute and Library Tower. Each floor is now equipped with approximately 4000 linear feet of metal shelves.

USC's Librarian, *Lewis F. Stieg*, advises that contracts have been let for completion of the stack unit in Doheny Memorial Library, providing space for an additional 114,000 volumes.

Hazel Rea, Assistant Librarian for Technical Processes at USC, spent part of the summer at Columbia University's workshop on research libraries.

The April number of San Jose State's "Bulletin" is an attractively illustrated prospectus of its Dept. of Librarianship, giving a brief account of its facilities, outlines of suggested study programs, and descriptions of courses. The College also puts out a students' guide to the resources and use of its library.

At Mills College, *Mrs. Grace Winder* is retiring as General Assistant, for reasons of health, to be replaced by *Mrs. Ursula Gruenwald*, who received her training at Berlin's Staatsbibliothek.

Wilma Smith, Serials Librarian at University of Redlands, has accepted a position at Wellesley.

Humboldt's *Richard Galloway* is going to study for his MA at USC's Graduate School of Library Science. Replacing him is *Mrs. Josephine S. Levering*, formerly on the Monterey PL staff.

July 1 saw the retirement of *Frances H. Spining*, for 35 years head of Caltech's General Library, and the appointment of *Dr. Roger Stanton* as Director of Libraries and *Dr. Oliver Dunn*, Associate Director.

26 hand-colored lithographs of early Victorian London, done in 1842 by artist Thomas Shotter Boys, were recently presented to the Huntington Library by its Friends and were the summer's feature exhibit. Huntington research fellowships for the year have gone to *Drs. Harold S. Wilson* and *Tom M. Cranfill* of the English departments of

Toronto and Texas Universities. Grants-in-aid for the summer were awarded to Duke University's *Lewis Leary* and *J. Max Patrick* of the University of Florida.

Dorothy M. Drake wrote from Lake Success, N.Y., where UN's *Carl Milam* has borrowed her for organizing a Social Affairs Library, that the Scripps College Library Staff is to be augmented this fall by its first Reference Librarian in the person of *Lois Spalding*, a graduate of Pomona and of Simmons Library School.

The UCLA Library is beginning a year's tryout of free access to the stacks to undergraduate students with a minimum scholastic average of B.

H. Richard Archer, Supervising Bibliographer of UCLA's Clark Memorial Library, is back from Chicago's Graduate Library School where he put the finishing touches on his doctoral dissertation.

In his capacity as chairman of the California Library History Committee of the CLA, *Andrew H. Horn* of UCLA's Department of Special Collections spent an itinerant week in July conferring with other members of the Committee and examining some of the resources available to them for their projected history of California Librarianship.

Louise Darling, Biomedical Librarian at UCLA, attended the six week Institute on Medical Librarianship at Columbia and took something of a buswoman's holiday while in the vicinity.

We are glad to hear of *Robert Vosper's* promotion from Assistant to Associate Librarian at UCLA.

Brief cataloging techniques and several months of strenuous work have just about reduced to a molehill what was a mountain of UCLA cataloging arrears.

—FERRIS S. RANDALL

Item:

Clara Breed has announced the appointment of *Marco G. Thorne*, ex-Washoe County librarian, at Reno, as Assistant City Librarian at San Diego.

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PARTY LINE

SNATCHES OF TALK, earphone sketches of ideas and plans—this is the sort of news one picks up on a party line. Here the parties are librarians, and the line runs between California public libraries. Are you on?

THE DAY was brightened recently for the San Bernardino County Library's shipping department when a return shipment from the distributing agency at Kelso was opened: two books, tied with gauze bandage, bore the note "needing repair." The Kelso Branch Library is located in a first-aid station.

Harold Hamill notes in a recent issue of "Operation LAPL" that Foster and Kleiser, outdoor advertisers, have donated a second poster panel to the cause of Public Libraries. One of the popular "Ad Andy" series (which has covered voting, church-going, gardening, newspapers, and schools), the current board shows Andy urging, "For mystery, fiction, travel, use your Public Library." The text was made up by Foster and Kleiser.

Richmond Public Library expects the completion of its new building in the civic center about October 22, 1949. Construction was begun a year ago. Total capacity "in seats and books," reports Librarian Coit Coolidge, will be between three and four times that of the present library. (Population of the city has increased five times in the past nine years and the library's book collection has about doubled.) The front, east wall of the new building will be of glass to provide an abundance of natural light. Air entering the building will be washed to remove nearly all of the dust.

The US Civil Service Commission gave an "unassembled" examination in August to fill library positions in various federal agencies in Washington and vicinity. In line with a new trend, no written test was given competitors for the position, but four years of education or experience in library work plus additional professional library experience were basic qualifications. A similar procedure has been followed by several California city and county civil service boards in recent months.

The Berkeley Public Library Exhibit Room, renamed in February 1949 the Centennials Gallery, has been given over to a series of scheduled exhibits, literary and other events, sponsored by a local art association. Librarian *Helen Kearney* reports that the project has received good publicity, brought new people into the library, and stimulated interest in books connected with the exhibits and events. These have included California authors' and artists' afternoons and a program of California book reviews by a radio commentator. A member of the library staff coordinated the Library Centennials Gallery programs, in order to tie in the service of the library with the exhibits.

Through the cooperation of the Women's Art League of Santa Clara County, a group of original paintings was presented to the San Jose Public Library, to be loaned to the public. Local scenes and flower subjects were included in the contributions made by nineteen women artists in the vicinity. As a means of promoting art appreciation, residents of San Jose are able to borrow those original paintings to hang in their homes. The pictures are lent like books and may be purchased later from the artists. Librarian *Geraldine Nurney* believes San Jose is the first city to adopt such a lending program as a part of its regular library service.

The International Conference on Adult Education was convened by UNESCO at Elsinore, Denmark, June 16-25, in collaboration with the Danish government. Among the six librarians participating in the conference was *Anders Andreassen* of the Rjukan Public Library in Norway, just returned from inspecting our California Library system. "The Special Role of Public Libraries in Adult Education" (not a brand new title) was considered, and resolutions were adopted which should stimulate the growth of the adult education movement on a world-wide scale and develop international understanding.

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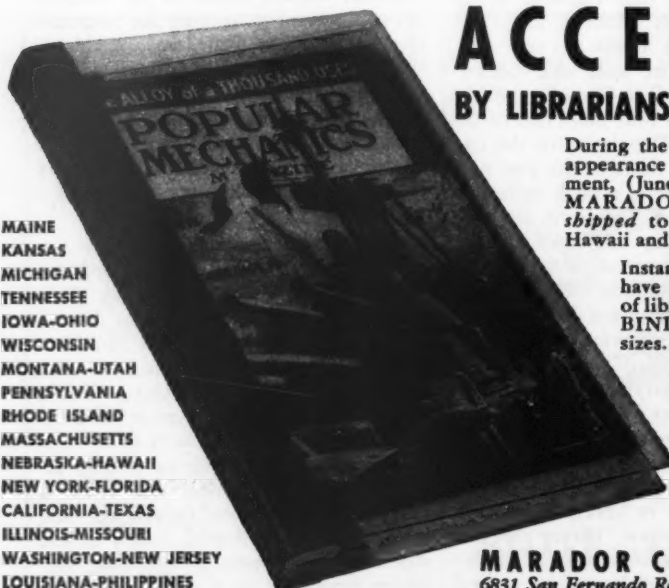
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who are unable to go to the public library in person was begun this past summer with the aid of the Sea Scouts. Delivery of the books to shut-ins earned the Mill Valley boys extra credits on their civic merit badge.

Fresno County Library made "travel by air" available to radio listeners through the summer by a series of travel broadcasts over the Fresno station KARM on Friday afternoons.

A severe cut in the budget for 1949-50 made it necessary for San Diego City Library to reduce sharply the hours of service. The central library is closed Sundays for an indefinite period. The central library and larger branches were closed Saturdays for ten weeks and other branch hours of service were severely curtailed to effect savings in salaries and other operating costs.

The Newsletter of the Los Angeles County Library told that Patricia O'Brien, children's librarian at the Inglewood Branch, carried on an interesting experiment in a local weekly news sheet. Instead of preparing for it the conventional list of books newly added to the library shelves, Miss O'Brien selected titles that the children themselves suggested, mentioning the child in each case who recommended the book. She reported that children were much interested in these personally selected lists, and she had titles in reserve that readers of the column were waiting to introduce to other readers. The Tehama County Library staff member in charge of service to schools did something of the same kind in her story-telling and reviewing broadcasts from Red Bluff in the spring, and got enthusiastic response from young radio listeners.

The newest county library in California began operation August 1, 1949, when Esther Mardon took office as Shasta County Librarian and opened headquarters in the Redding Public Library building. Mrs. Vivian Gregory Douglas is temporarily in charge of the Yolo County Library since Miss Mardon's resignation from the head library position at Woodland.

Muriel Mitchell has resigned from the Siskiyou County Librarianship, to which position Alice Hanna was appointed at the beginning of August.

Anne Margrave retired as Inyo County Librarian at the end of July, after having served in that position since 1920.

Myrtle E. Harp retired June 30th after 38 years of service as head of the Livermore Public Library. She was succeeded by Mrs. Elizabeth McCoy.

Mrs. Hazel Flowers took office as City Librarian of Ferndale, following the resignation of Mrs. Pauline Reas at the end of August.

Mrs. Bertha D. Hellum left California last month to accept a position with the Louisiana State Library, where she is to organize a library demonstration in a parish near New Orleans.

Frederick McLean was appointed Librarian of Burlingame Public Library as a result of a civil service examination. His successor in the Coalinga District Library is Harry M. Rowe.

An examination will be given to appoint a City Librarian of Roseville, following the resignation of Jeanette G. Veneman in August.

Edwin Castagna is welcomed back to the California library fold this month as Acting Chief Librarian of the Glendale Public Library. Mr. Castagna has been at the head of the Washoe County Library in Reno, Nevada, for the past several years, but was formerly Ukiah City Librarian and active in CLA affairs. Dorothy E. Getz had been in charge of the Glendale Library on temporary assignment since Eugene Hart left for overseas service with the Army.

Man-of-the-Year Bill J. Caldwell (Distinguished Service Award of the Junior Chamber of Commerce makes him so) installed a suggestion box at the Pomona Public Library. It was placed there for the use of Pomona's "literati," but a plebeian note crept in, an anonymous request to "Please have more good looking men drop around . . . Thank you!"

—GRACE MURRAY

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PROGRESS IN COOPERATION

(Continued from page 20)

interlibrary loan works. The subcommittee is also preparing an interlibrary loan manual for librarians, incorporating the ALA Interlibrary Loan Code (revised) of 1940 with its own recommendations upon specific procedures; this is expected to be in a preliminary edition for submission to librarians sometime in 1950.

Another subcommittee, compiling a Check List of California County Histories, has nearly completed the final draft of this bibliography. Publication problems are now being studied in consultation with the CLA Publications Committee and Executive Board, and it is expected that the completed volume of about four hundred pages will appear in the spring of 1950, in time for the 1950 meeting of the CLA in Sacramento.

An Interlibrary Courtesy Card was issued by the Committee in February 1949, after a year's discussion at several section and group meetings. Intended to serve as an introductory letter to be used in referring library patrons from one institution to another, it may also be used for interlibrary loan requests or authorizations, allowing immediate delivery to patrons. The forms may be secured from Gladys Andrews, Stanford Law School, Stanford, California (\$3.55 a pad of 50 sheets, 4 pads for \$2.00).

Two hundred of the remaining copies of the Committee's 1947 map of *Book Resources of the San Francisco Bay Area* (with revised data added on a gummed label) were distributed to delegates at the 1949 convention of the Special Libraries Association in Los Angeles.

A detailed survey of the resources of the San Francisco Bay area is progressing slowly. A revised series of survey sheets has been developed, based upon criticisms of the trial forms used at the Pacific School of Religion, Alma College, Mills College, and the Western Regional Laboratory. After the new forms have been put through preliminary

runs, final forms will be worked out to be distributed to those libraries in the region having resources of interest to research and scholarship. Upon the completion of the project—which will require several years—the collected data will be deposited in the UC Interlibrary Service Department, where a subject index will be prepared. The possibility of publishing a report of the survey is being considered.

UC Special Libraries Course

An unusual cooperative project developed at the UC School of Librarianship when Mrs. Uridge, past-president of the San Francisco Bay Chapter of the Special Libraries Association, was asked to give the course in Special Libraries during the spring 1949 semester. Over forty members of the SLA chapter actively cooperated, individually and in group meetings, in organizing the course, in speaking to the class, asking students to attend the chapter meetings and workshops, showing students through their libraries, and, winding it up, by helping to place students in library positions after graduation.

Libraries of the San Francisco Bay region can point with considerable pride to continued progress in cooperation.

EDITH M. COULTER

(Continued from page 14)

Such an active career is not halted by the fact of retirement. Miss Coulter's plans for the future assumed characteristically large proportions well in advance of June 1949. We expect that her well earned 'rest' will consist of enough committee memberships and chairmanships, coupled with her continued research and publication, to keep several ordinary mortals busy. We know too that, as in the past, Miss Coulter will continue to appear calm and unhurried, and that she will always give generously of her time and experience to those who seek her aid and counsel.

—JOHN BARR TOMPKINS

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RESOURCES FOR HISTORY

(Continued from page 13)

in favor of the larger collections. It is also clear that the greatest interest in library history is among the large public libraries, the least among the small school libraries, with other classes running in between.

Here the reader is left to draw his own conclusions regarding the meaning of the survey of material found in California libraries relating to their own history; we have indicated the *frequency and distribution both of material and interest*. Historians of California librarianship will profitably investigate the available resources, particularly in the large libraries, the public libraries, and the old libraries; but many special libraries and a few school libraries also have material prepared for use. The collection of data related to individual institutions, upon which this report is made, will be transferred to the California Section of the State Library with the offer that it be added to existing historical indexes. In all, 549 libraries have contributed to this introductory research into California librarianship.

CALIFORNIA PERIODICALS

(Continued from page 26)

women, issued between 1870 and 1872.

"We have on this coast," said the founders of the California Academy of Sciences in 1853, "a virgin soil with new characteristics and attributes which have not been subjected to a critical scientific examination." And, they held, "It is due to science, it is due to California, to her sister states, and to the scientific world" that the region be surveyed and studied. This prelude was the keynote for much of the scientific activity and consequent publishing which immediately followed; but it was not to exclude contributions to scientific fields of other than local interest. Investigations in medicine, meteorology, and astronomy, as well, gave notice of the state's future leadership in many varied fields of scientific study.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

(Continued from page 10)

With the Executive Board

A joint meeting of the CLA Executive Boards for 1949 and 1950 was called by President Edwin T. Coman, Jr., on the morning of August 25, 1949, at the University of British Columbia. In strange but pleasant surroundings the group reviewed its financial status and discussed many problems relating to business at home.

The significance of public libraries in the whole pattern of library service, and the stake of public libraries in the CLA was stressed. Means of solving their special problems by group action through CLA are to be investigated, and the practices of similar professional groups will be studied.

The proposed increase of Association dues was discussed, since it appears to be the only available means of promoting state-aid legislation and an active publishing program. The operation of the *California Library Bulletin* and the plan of issuing separate publications of value to California librarians received a good deal of attention.

The desirability of having members of the Trustees Section participate more fully in the CLA was alluded to; the group offers a large supply of practical assistance and is a potential source of new members.

Tentative dates for district meetings were discussed, it being necessary that they be held this year prior to the June CLA convention. Miss Reid's resolution against making the CLA a state chapter of the ALA was approved. The appointment of Mrs. Grace Taylor Dean to fill the unexpired term of Esther Mardon as president of the Golden Empire District was confirmed.

CHILDREN'S AND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

Southern California Children's and Elementary School librarians conferred recently to form plans for regular joint meetings of a social and professional nature. The first general meeting will occur in October in Los Angeles, and an attempt will be made to reach all interested persons through CLA and ALA membership lists. Recent changes in position or address should be reported to the temporary chairman, Mrs. Bernice M. Gantt, Los Angeles Public Library, LA 13.

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LIBRARY PHOTOGRAPHY

William R. Hawken, Head of the Library Photographic Service, University of California, Berkeley, informs me that the Library's new and greatly enlarged laboratory is being occupied early in September. In contrast to the old four-room quarters, utilizing 1200 square feet of floor space, the new facilities total more than 3800 square feet and are divided into sixteen rooms: six are specialized darkrooms for the production of microfilm negatives and positives, record prints from microfilm, photostats, copy negatives, slides, contact prints, and enlargements; three camera rooms have been provided, one for the production of copy negatives and short runs of microfilm, another for photostating, and the third and largest for long run project microfilming such as the Library's Newspaper Microfilming Project (requiring the microphotographic reproduction of some 7,500,000 pages of newspapers in the collections of the

General and Bancroft libraries); the remainder of the laboratory consists of separate rooms for film inspection, chemical mixing, trimming and sorting, equipment repair, storage, and offices.

A continuous processing machine, specially designed and built for the laboratory by Cinema Arts-Crafts of Hollywood, will develop, fix, wash, and dry microfilm negatives or positives at the rate of forty feet per minute. This machine, operated in conjunction with a Depue continuous microfilm printer, will make possible a great increase in microfilm production.

Funereal interiors are typical of photo labs, but this one is different, utilizing such colors as persimmon brown, buttercup yellow, poly red, and panchromatic green—the results are easy on the eyes and provide a pleasant place to work. These facilities are expected to bring about new and improved service to the Library's patrons.

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